

## Forest vegetation

Factors contributing to the current forest vegetation condition include many biotic and abiotic factors. Including slope, aspect, soil types, elevations, climate, historic uses (timber removal, native activities), and the last century of fire suppression are mainly responsible for existing vegetative structures, species compositions, and density levels.

General plant association groups were derived from the Deschutes National Forest Potential Natural Vegetation layer. There are six forested general plant association groups within the Draft WSR boundary. The table below compares acreage of plant association groups on national forest lands of the current WSR to the Draft WSR. These plant association groups provide for a wide range of vegetation conditions as the forest develops through seral stages.

Plant association group	Current WSR	Draft WSR
Lodgepole pine dry	1068 acres	1259 acres
Lodgepole pine wet	338 acres	543 acres
Mixed conifer dry	346 acres	272 acres
Mixed conifer wet	35 acres	82 acres
Ponderosa pine dry	43 acres	50 acres
Ponderosa pine wet	121 acres	81 acres

## Vegetation management activities

The proposed change in Deschutes Land Management Allocations from General Forest to Wild and Scenic results in a reduction of 363 acres in general forest, this is a 0.3% reduction in general forest on the Crescent Ranger District. Any vegetation management activities will be consistent with the proposed WSR direction.

Generally the adoption of the Draft WSR management plan will have minimal impacts from a vegetation management perspective. The majority of the proposed WSR area is existing wild and scenic or old growth management direction and already have restrictive management direction. Vegetation management activities will continue within the Draft WSR where they are consistent with the WSR management direction.